

FEDERAL TROOPS

Come to the Aid of the Colorado State Militia.

DENVER IN THE HANDS OF A MOB

And Bloodshed is Looked For at Any Moment Now.

POLICE FORCE BACKED BY TROOPS

Defy the Governor's Authority—Gatling Guns and Cannon Loaded With Grape and Solid Shot Trained on the City Hall, Where the Police and an Armed Mob Refuse to Allow the New Police Commissioners Appointed by the Governor to Take Charge of Their Offices—The Sheriff Joins the Lawless Mob and Approves Toughs as Deputies—It Will be Uncle Sam's Soldiers Against Denver's Man-Killers.

DENVER, COLO., March 15.—The national guard of Colorado is under arms, the federal troops from Fort Logan have been called out, and although martial law has not been officially proclaimed, there is no authority in Denver to-night but the strong arm of the military.

This critical situation has been brought about by the determination of Governor Waite to oust the two members of the fire and police board—Jackson Orr and D. J. Martin, whom he removed for protecting gambling houses, and placed in office their successors, S. D. Barnes and Dennis Mullins. Messrs. Orr and Martin, having obtained from the district court an injunction restraining Governor Waite from forcibly removing them, were determined to resist to the utmost. They accordingly kept the entire police force at the city hall all day under orders to resist the soldiers if attacked. In addition, several hundred of the toughest citizens, many of whom have records as man-killers, were sworn in as deputies by Sheriff Burchinell, and placed in the city hall as a reinforcement of the police department. Each deputy was armed with two six-shooters and instructed to use them in case of necessity. The police were armed with shotguns in addition to their clubs and revolvers.

The first regiment and the Chaffee light artillery arrived at the city hall at 3 o'clock, and when Brooks, commanding officer, delivered to Police Lieutenant Clay, in command outside of the city hall, a message to the effect that if the removed police commissioners did not vacate within half an hour the officers would be taken by force, Orr and Martin refused to surrender. Before the half hour expired, prominent citizens entered into negotiations with both parties to the controversy with a view to reaching a settlement by arbitration and while the negotiations were in progress a truce was declared.

AN ANGRY MOB.

The streets around the city hall were packed with an angry mob, numbering many thousands.

"Had one of my officers given the command to fire," said General Brooks, to-night, "he would have been riddled with bullets from the crowd, and then I would have had to sweep both sides of the street with my gatling cannon. However, the mob made no such act, and there was no blood shed."

On the governor's representation that the state militia would probably be inadequate to cope with the mob that had full possession of the city, Gen. McCook ordered the United States Infantry from Fort Logan, thirteen miles from here, to act in conjunction with the state and local authorities in clearing the streets and preserving the peace. The United States troops arrived about 5:30 p. m.

Adjutant General Tarsney, an Indian fighter, has placed the militia strategically in front of the city hall in Fourteenth street, with two Gatling guns covering the two big Napoleons loaded with grape and solid shot, trained on the city hall, and four companies of militia in front and around him to stand the crowd off.

The excitement is intense and increased by the reinforcement of the local state troops, numbering 250 men, by the Boulder and Fort Collins companies of the First regiment, and the Second regiment companies from Colorado and Pueblo.

THE CAUSE OF THE ROW.

Since 2 o'clock this morning the city has been entirely without protection from the criminal classes. The causes leading up to this state of affairs are as follows:

Governor Waite has been changing the personnel of the city fire and police board from time to time, ostensibly for cause, but it is claimed, for political purposes purely. This mode of procedure began last June, when George H. Phelps was removed for alleged neglect of duty in failing to prosecute a gambler. The appointment of E. W. Trimble in his stead was tested on appeal to the supreme court, which decided that all appointments by the governor are made with the power of suspension or removal at any time for cause to be stated in writing, but not for political reasons.

In the face of this decision, Judge Graham, of the district court, enjoined the recently appointed members of the fire and police board from taking their seats, although they had been sworn in. This action the governor regarded as an infringement upon his prerogatives and he accordingly ignored the injunction. He expressed a willingness to leave the whole controversy to the supreme court to decide, but the removed commissioners, who wish to delay a final decision as long as possible, refuse to consent to such an arrangement.

Counsel for the old fire and police board claim they are in full sympathy with the supreme court as to removal, and that if a writ of ouster was served on the old board through the court they would vacate instantly. The question, they say, is merely one of process by the courts or by the military.

THE GOVERNOR'S STUBBORN.

The governor ordered out the militia contrary to the advice of his counsel

and prominent members of the chamber of commerce. The militia officers were asked to resign their commissions in the interest of peace, but they refused and said they would obey orders. A move was made to have the supreme court order Governor Waite's arrest for disobeying Judge Graham's orders, but this was not done. President Byers, of the chamber of commerce, tried in vain to prevail upon Governor Waite to recede, and the governor said he would use the entire national guard, if necessary. Moreover, Adjutant General Tarsney said if he was ordered to fire on the city hall he would blow it to pieces.

Threatening demonstrations have been made against the governor, who remains at his residence under military guard and he was reported much alarmed as to his safety before the arrival of the United States troops.

At the city hall it was claimed that strict orders had been given not to fire a shot or raise a club until the militia had taken the offensive. From 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. the state troops were ready for action. The other city officials were prepared to vacate at a moment's notice. All overtures from the governor were rejected, and an American flag was hung from a window. This was cheered by the crowd. City officials and prominent citizens sought in vain for a compromise and every hour or two the governor threatened to exterminate the city hall people in thirty minutes, but wiser counsel finally prevailed.

The fire department had lines of hose laid through the city hall to throw water on the besiegers. The firemen were armed. The surgical department was made ready to care for the wounded in case of conflict. At 9 o'clock, or shortly after the arrival of the United States troops, Adjutant General Tarsney ordered the militia back to the armory, and presently the crowds that had been surging through the streets began to dwindle, and the excitement began to die out.

The United States troops are camped in front of the Union depot where Sheriff Burchinell says he will try to keep them two or three days to prevent any possible outbreak. He has only fifty special deputies under arms, he says; these are to patrol the streets in the absence of policemen.

Governor Waite refused to-night to make any statement further than that he had withdrawn his troops for the night. He has received a dozen or more letters threatening his life and there is considerable public feeling against him. Judge Graham, whose order of injunction Governor Waite disregarded, said to-night he will take no more in the matter.

It seems the state troops were withdrawn by Governor Waite on the recommendation of General McCook, who said the government troops would preserve order and prevent a conflict.

THE WHOLE GUARD ON DUTY.
11:45 p. m.—Governor Waite has issued the following proclamation:

All companies of the national guard of Colorado are hereby notified to be in readiness at the inspection armory to respond to a call to come to Denver, which will be issued on Friday of this week.

(Signed) DAVIS H. WAITE, Governor.

MYSTIC SHRINERS

In Full Possession of the "Ideal Oasis of the Great Desert."

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., March 15.—

Huntington is captured by the Mystic Shriners to-night and they are in full possession. The Wheeling contingent came in this evening over the Ohio River railroad and were met at the depot by a brass band and several camels besides the full delegation of local Shriners. At the temple to-night about thirty candidates were given transportation on the caravan that is to cross the desert and at the Adelphi hotel one hundred covers were laid for the visitors. It is pronounced one of their most successful raids and the Mystic Shriners who are visitors to the second city vote it the ideal oasis of the great desert of West Virginia.

PATCH WORK OPERA.

A Wheeling Lady Scores a Triumph—A Social and Musical Event at Fairmont. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 15.—The patch work at the opera house to-night rendered by the pupils of Mrs. Nellie Sweeney Palmer was a decided success, artistically, socially and financially. There was a rush on the box office when the tickets were placed on sale Monday morning and by noon every seat was taken. The opera was a rare treat and was very gratifying to the many warm friends of Mrs. Palmer for her laudible efforts to place the musical talent of Fairmont on a good standard, and to-night's audience showed how well her work is appreciated. Some of her pupils already give promise of becoming genuine artists.

NOT FUGITIVES

Not Simply on a Pleasure Trip—Tammany Chiefs in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The leaders of the local Democracy turned out in force last night to welcome two noted Tammany chiefs of New York, Thomas E. Crimmins and J. J. Phelan. Both gentlemen were accompanied by their families.

"We are here solely on a pleasure trip," said Mr. Crimmins, "We did not leave New York in order to escape the grand jury as the dispatches seem to intimate."

Mr. Crimmins stated further that Richard Croker would probably arrive in this city to-night in his car together with his family. "We are here to visit the fair," continued Mr. Crimmins, "We expect to remain here two weeks and be at home on the seventh of next month. We don't intend to sail for Honolulu as was reported."

"Speaking of Tammany, I will say the tiger is as well as ever and will make itself felt at the coming election in November."

"Who, in your opinion will be nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket?"

"Governor Flower will be nominated beyond question," was the reply.

McAlester Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15.—McAlester won the great \$5,000 pigeon shooting match at Riverton. Score: McAlester, 175; Work, 168.

A VERY BAD DAY

For Colonel Breckinridge in the Branch of Promise Case.

A COLORED WOMAN'S TESTIMONY

To the Effect That the Gay Congressman Brought Miss Pollard to Her Home For Immoral Purposes Ten Years Ago, When She Was a School Girl in Short Dresses—The Landlady of a Fashionable Boarding House in Washington Gives Valuable Testimony—The Day's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—A light mulatto woman dressed in mourning occupied a seat next to Miss Pollard's lawyers in the circuit court this morning and looked curiously at Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard as they entered the court room. She was the first witness called to the stand and her examination was conducted by Mr. Farrell, the young Lexington attorney who assisted Messrs. Carlisle and Johnson in taking depositions in Kentucky.

According to the woman's story she had been born a slave in Alabama fifty-six years before, had lived in Lexington "since during the war" for twenty-five or twenty-six years, a slight discrepancy in the matter of time. Sarah Gess, for she was the woman over whose deposition there was trouble in Kentucky, had "known Kurnel Breckinridge since I was a little girl."

When Mr. Farrell asked if Colonel Breckinridge had ever visited her house accompanied by any person, Attorney Shelby objected that the question should connect Colonel Breckinridge's companion with the plaintiff, a point which Judge Bradley said was well taken.

"Do you know Miss Pollard?" inquired the attorney.

"I do."

"Do you see her here?"

Rising the colored woman pointed out the plaintiff in black and resumed her seat. Ten years ago, she continued, Colonel Breckinridge had begun to visit her house on Broad street in Lexington with Miss Pollard. Before the first visit he had called on Thursday in the summer time to ask that Miss Pollard be kept there from Friday to Monday, a request which was at first refused because the witness had no room, but was finally agreed upon. Friday night, just at dark, the pair came and Colonel Breckinridge was in the front room with Miss Pollard until 11 o'clock.

Colonel Breckinridge knocked at the middle door for the woman to let him out when he was ready to go.

"She was in the bed with her night dress on," said the witness, "she kissed her good night, putting her arm around her." Saturday night and Sunday night Col. Breckinridge had repeated his visits, each night kissing her good bye in the presence of the colored woman. The bed gave evidence of having been occupied each night. Sunday night Col. Breckinridge had said that Miss Pollard must get down to the depot early in the morning to take the first train, and the witness had overheard him say that she was to meet Mr. Rhodes there.

MISS POLLARD'S AGE.

Mr. Farrell asked the opinion of Sarah Gess as to the age of Miss Pollard at that time, a question objected to by the defense, admitted by the judge, an exception noted and answered as follows:

"She had dresses up to the tops of her shoes, a school girl dress, and seemed to be seventeen or eighteen. Some times she wore her hair down her back in a plait."

"Had Miss Pollard ever visited the house before that time she came with Colonel Breckinridge?" asked the lawyer.

"No, sir."

"Had Colonel Breckinridge ever visited there before?"

This question raised a breeze. Attorney Shelby was on his feet instantly objecting. The spectators leaned forward eagerly, while Sarah spoke out clearly, "Yes, sir."

Judge Bradley sustained the objection and the question and answer were ordered stricken from the record. Col. Thompson offered the explanation that the witness had said that Colonel Breckinridge had visited her before to make arrangements for bringing Miss Pollard there, but nevertheless the audience snickered over the answer.

"Did Miss Pollard ever come there with any one but Colonel Breckinridge?" asked the lawyer.

"No, sir," was the answer.

The pair had visited her house about fifty times. A year ago last fall Colonel Breckinridge had come there asking to bring Miss Pollard again, but the witness refused, declaring she was not taking people in any longer, although Colonel Breckinridge insisted that witness was the only woman Miss Pollard would busy herself with.

A SENSATION.

Then the witness created a sensation by relating that Colonel Breckinridge had visited her last summer after the suit had been filed and had told her he hoped she would have nothing to do with the case, to which she had replied that she must tell the truth. Colonel Breckinridge had inquired where Mary Scott and Mary Wilson were, saying that he wanted them kept out of the way. He had also asked if Miss Pollard ever came to the house with Colonel Swope and witness had assured him that he was the only man Miss Pollard had ever met there.

The visits of Colonel Breckinridge and Madge Pollard to Sarah's house, the witness testified, had extended over a period of three or four years.

Colonel Shelby began the cross-examination by inquiring: "Sarah, how long have you been keeping an assignation house in the city of Lexington?"

Whereupon Sarah replied: "Nineteen years," in a matter of fact way.

"Who brought you here?"

"Mr. Farrell telegraphed for me to come."

"How long have you known Mr. Farrell?"

"Oh, ever since he was a young man," answered the witness, a reply which drew a visible blush to the cheeks of the attorney because the audience persisted in smiling.

The first visit of Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard had been in the latter

part of August, and Sarah Gess understood that the girl had been brought from school, as most schools were closed from Friday to Monday. Colonel Breckinridge had said that the girl came on a train.

The next witness was a well dressed lady, Lucetta Marie Minor, of Washington, whose voice trembled as she announced that she had lived at 25 Lafayette square, the fashionable boarding house between the Comas club and Senator Don Cameron's residence and but one door from the Blaine mansion, where Miss Pollard had boarded in 1892 and 1893. Colonel Breckinridge had often visited Miss Pollard at the house. The witness, it appeared, was the landlady of the Lafayette square house.

Mrs. Minor had last seen Miss Pollard walking in the park with Col. Breckinridge in April or May of 1893. On two occasions Col. Breckinridge had brought Miss Pollard home in the evening at 9 or 9:30.

IDENTIFIED MISS POLLARD.

Mrs. Kate W. Hurt, a stout middle aged lady, a clerk in the land office, had boarded at Thirteenth and F streets. When Mr. Wilson asked if Miss Pollard had lived there and under what name Mrs. Hurt expressed a desire to see Miss Pollard.

The plaintiff had just left the court room with her companion, and Mr. Carlisle hastened after her, but did not return. Mr. Wilson explained that Miss Pollard was not feeling well, and he had advised her to go to her room. So the witness was excused until 2 o'clock.

Soon, however, Miss Pollard returned and Judge Wilson went in search of the witness and Mr. Carlisle.

Mrs. Hurt recognized Miss Pollard, and said that she had lived at Thirteenth and F streets for ten days in October, 1887, under the name of Mrs. Foster. The witness had seen Colonel Breckinridge at the door twice, and he had gone to Mrs. Foster's room, on the third floor.

"Do you know what Mrs. Foster's condition was, whether there were indications that she was about to become a mother?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Yes," was the almost inaudible reply. "Did Colonel Breckinridge ask if Sam Walter, of Kentucky, was living there?" asked Colonel Thompson on cross-examination, to which Mrs. Hurt said that he had, but that Sam Walter was dead.

After this Mr. Carlisle partly emptied the court room by beginning to read a deposition by Mrs. M. A. Ketchum, of Lexington, with whom Miss Pollard had boarded in 1884, 1885 and 1886, during the time she attended Sayre institute.

MISS HOYT'S DEPOSITION.

The deposition of Miss Mary F. Hoyt, seventy-nine years of age, who lived with her sister, Mrs. Ketchum, followed. To her, Miss Pollard had represented that she had left the Wesleyan Institute and had come to school in Lexington to be nearer her mother. Miss Pollard had said that her expenses were paid by her aunt in Pittsburgh and when she left at the time the first child is said to have been born, declared that she was going to the Mardi Gras with an aunt from Frankfort who was in delicate health. Rhodes had visited Miss Pollard and the girl had once said that he offered to pay her school expenses if she would marry him, but did not say whether she had agreed to the proposition.

The old lady had been asked if James Lane Allen or Colonel Swope had visited Miss Pollard, and had answered in the negative. It would have been possible for Colonel Swope to call without her knowledge, but not probable.

Miss Pollard had occupied a room down stairs while the old ladies roomed upstairs. Another deposition by Major H. B. McClellan, who had been principal of Sayre Institute in Lexington since 1870, was read. The principal testified that Miss Pollard entered the school in September, 1884; had always conducted herself well and had never been suspected of being other than a pure young woman.

THE NUNS' WITHDRAWAL

From the Pittsburgh School Pending a Settlement by the Courts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 15.—The withdrawal of the nuns from the Riverside public school does not mean the abandonment of the fight between the school board and the Junior Order of Mechanics, and is only a trace, pending the settlement of the question in the courts.

If the petition of the Mechanics for an injunction is not granted, members of the board say the parochial school children and the nuns will return to the public school, and action will then be taken to compel the central board of education to sign the warrants for their salary as teachers.

FIFTY DROWNED.

In a Collision of Two Steamers—Two American Victims.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 15.—Oriental advices which have been received here state that a disastrous collision occurred recently in the strait between Rongalis and Cragal, two steamers, the Song Guan and Aing Hoo, collided while going at full speed. Those on board the Song Guan jumped into the water and were picked up by the crew of the Aing Hoo. Hardly had they reached the wreck when both steamers lurched and went down. About fifty people were drowned, and as many saved themselves by swimming ashore, among them being two Americans; Captain Miller, of the Song Guan, and chief engineer Pierre.

Lynchings in Pennsylvania.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., March 15.—Richard Puryear, the colored desperado, who several weeks ago brutally killed Christian C. Ehler and tried to murder the entire Ehler family, was lynched by a mob this morning.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Homestead steel workers who have failed to secure work since the great strike of 1892 will join Coxey's army on its march to Washington.

Eleven survivors of the three hundred who left Pittsburgh for California during the gold excitement of '49, held a reunion in that city last night.

Mr. Satoli will visit Pittsburgh week after next. It is denied that the visit has anything to do with the trouble in the schools over the appointment of nuns as teachers.

Nobody will suffer with liver or kidney disease if they take Simmons Liver Regulator.

SEIGNIORAGE BILL

Will Become a Law If the President Doesn't Veto It.

IT FINALLY PASSES THE SENATE

And Will Now go to the White House—How the Senators Voted. A Majority of the Democrats Aided by Silver Republicans to Do the Work. The Sundry Civil Bill Still Pending in the House—A Big Blunder in the Sugar Schedule of the Senate Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The last day of the debate on the Bland seigniorage bill attracted a large crowd to the senate to-day, and the galleries were well filled. The first part of the day was taken up by the transaction of some routine morning business, and by the speeches of Senators Carey, Palmer, Dubois, Mitchell, of Oregon, and Pettigrew.

At 2 o'clock Senator Harris asked that the bill be put upon its final passage in accordance with the agreement arrived at several days ago. The yeas and nays being demanded, the bill was passed by vote of 44 to 31.

The following is the detailed vote: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunt, Irby, Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Oregon; Morgan, Pasco, Peller, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Quay, Ramsey, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wolcott.—Total 44.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery, Carey, Chandler, Cullem, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillin, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson.—Total 31.

The pairs were: Camden for with Gray against; Hill for with Dixon against; Jones, of Nevada, for with Hoar against; Vance for with Sherman against.

Senators Squire and Cameron did not vote. On yesterday Squire voted in favor of the bill and Cameron was paired in its favor.

The senate also passed several bills of minor importance and 2:15 went into executive session and passed upon a large number of nominations and at 4:10 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

In The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill was continued to-day. The reading of the bill was completed at 2:15 and a fight began on the item concerning the coast and geodetic survey. Pending a motion from Mr. Eyles to strike out the item, the house adjourned at 4:30.

BLUNDER IN THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Sugar Amendments do not Abrogate the Reciprocity Treaties—Bad Break by the Senate Committee Which Makes a Farce of the Sugar Duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—A colossal blunder has been discovered in the new tariff as amended by the senate in regard to sugar. Those who supposed that a duty of one cent per pound had been imposed by the senate amendments on raw sugar imported into the United States, with a graduated scale up to one and four-tenths cents per pound on refined sugar, were somewhat startled to read interviews with Senator Voorhees and Senator Vest declaring that the senate amendments did not abrogate the reciprocity arrangements under the old McKinley law. The bill as it passed the house provided that the third section of the McKinley law should be repealed, "but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceedings had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications, but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made."

Senator Vest fell back upon this qualifying clause as leaving in force all the reciprocity arrangements made under the McKinley law, and as going no further than prohibiting the making of additional arrangements of the same sort.

Senator Voorhees concurred with this view so far as to say that the reciprocity arrangements would not be abrogated except by notice on the part of the United States. When asked if he was aware that sugar from Cuba, Germany and Brazil would continue to enter the United States free of duty under this view of the case, he refused to continue the discussion.

The suggestion that the supreme court had declared legislation paramount to treaties was met by the reply: "You must go to the supreme court then for your information."

The effect of this view, that the treaties are not abrogated by the tariff bill, is to make the sugar duty of very little account. The imports of sugar into the United States during the fiscal year 1893 reached a value of \$102,108,587; Cuba sent to this country \$69,637,831 at this amount; Porto Rico, \$12,227,522; Germany, \$9,475,615; Brazil, \$2,054,201; and the British West Indies, \$9,457,424. All these countries have reciprocity arrangements with the United States, and if these arrangements continue in force and their sugar remains free of duty, the amount subject to duty under the tariff bill will be about 15 per cent of the gross imports.

Another singular feature of the bill is that the Hawaiian treaty, which was formally ratified by the senate, is singled out for abrogation by the senate bill. This fact is cited by the senators as proof that the other reciprocity arrangements are not abrogated, but, on the other hand, it seems remarkable that sugar should be made dutiable from the Hawaiian Islands while it remains free from Cuba, Germany and Brazil. The suspicion prevails in some quarters that the senators who make these statements do not know the real effects of the bill themselves, and were

not aware when they published their interviews that their argument as to the validity of the reciprocity arrangements would make a farce of the sugar duty.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Condition of National Banks in West Virginia on the Last of February. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The abstract of the condition of national banks in the state of West Virginia at the close of business on February 28 last, as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows the reserve to have been 31.15 per cent, against 20.34 per cent on the 19th of December last. Loans and discounts have increased from \$4,768,829 69 to \$7,146,566 49; stocks and securities from \$317,929 61 to \$394,015 17; gold coin from \$378,901 73 to \$581,300 35; lawful money held for reserve from \$901,948 61 to \$980,022 25; surplus fund from \$704,672 88 to \$707,438 22; individual deposits from \$5,415,958 18 to \$6,200,145 88.

West Virginians in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—George Hook and J. C. Brady, of Wheeling, were at the treasury department to-day and called on Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller.

A CHIEF IN SAMOA.

The Natives Again Show Signs of Restlessness—Don't Like the Tripartite Government.

APIA, SAMOA, Feb. 23.—A new crisis seems approaching in Samoa affairs. A few weeks ago it was thought here that trouble among the natives was at an end. Chief Justice Ido had persuaded the leaders of the would-be rebels of Anna to submit themselves and their alleged causes of complaint against the government for his decision. This they did and the leaders were duly punished. No sooner was the trouble with the Anna natives apparently arranged, however, than those at the east and most populous part of Upolu-Atua declared the intention of restoring the "white man's government."

The chief justice and president have been occupied the last four weeks in unsuccessful endeavors to arrange this later difficulty. It is not thought that there will be an actual outbreak, but rather that the natives will adopt a course of passive resistance to the government by refusing to pay taxes or otherwise conform to its decrees, trusting that the government will not be powerful enough to enforce its orders. That the present rebels are in earnest seems clear from the fact that they have occupied and are fortifying Lutuanaun, which is almost impregnable, and which Tamasae's followers held for a long time against all attacks.

The present situation is a critical one. With an empty treasury and the greater part of the natives thoroughly disgusted with the system with tripartite control and the method of administering it, there seems but little hope for the immediate future of Samoa.

English and German warships are reported to be on their way to Samoa, but so far no official information of their contemplated visit has been received.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Preparing for Its Big March—A Serious Situation.

LOS ANGELES, CALA., March 15.—The industrial army received accessions to-day bringing its enlisted force up to 850 men. The situation is liable to become serious tomorrow. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, acting commander Gould is to receive an answer from the city council as to their success on insuring free transportation for the army over the Santa Fe. The answer is bound to be in the negative as he learned from General Manager Wade of the Southern California Railway. The army to-day was busy preparing for the long journey.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, generally fair; west winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair, except showers on the lakes; southwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 37 2 p. m. 51
9 a. m. 41 7 p. m. 58
2 m. 31 Weather changeable.

EVERYBODY should know what a good medicine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is; it has cured many thousands, and will cure you.

S